NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR.

olumo XXXII No. 362 AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-A MIDSUMESS WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street -

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-Lapr Auditt's FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth at -UNE CORNELLE QUI

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery -- NOBODY'S CHILD-THE "S GARDEN, Broadway .- BLACK CROOK. Matinee

A STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowary.

OF RK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.-ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth atrect.-IPRIGERIA

STEINWAY HALL -CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS, after-

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSBUM, Broad-NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, -GYMNASTIOS,

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. - WHITE, COTTON & SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS. Matinee at 214.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. -- Songs, DANCES, ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESCUES, &C. Matines at 216. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 586 Broadway.—ETBIO-

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.-Comic Vocalism, Negno Minstrelly, &c. Matines at 234.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway. -

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street, -Trip EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn,-Erntopian

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. -

New York, Saturday, December 28, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester day evening, December 27.

Letters charged with an explosive material and addressed to government officials in Ireland have been dropped into the Dublin Post office in large numbers. Several of them exploded. A policeman who attempted to open one of the missives was mangled terribly. There were thirty thousand special constables on duty in London, and the London Times speaks of the exist once of a "grave public danger."

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General Menabrea is likely to dissolve the Italian Parliament and appeal to the people. The Pope interdicted the payment of the Italian bonds by the Rothschilds in Paris, but the Manitur announced that the dabt would be discharged. The Council of the German Zollverein, North and South being represented, will assemble in session next March: The Prussians have commenced to evacuate Saxony. The Austrian Cabinet

has been slightly reconstructed.

General Napier has saited from India to assume command of the British expedition in Abyssinia.

The Sultan is reported to have conceded an offer of

government autonomy to the Cretans.

Consols closed at 9214 a 9234 for money and 9234 for account in London, Five-twenties were at 72% in London and 76% a 76% in Frankfort. The stock of bullion in the Banks of England and France increased

in the week, that of the Bank of France largely. The Liverpool cotton market was unimproved, middling uplands closing at 716d. The trade advices from auchester are unfavorable. Breadstuffs slightly de clined. Provisions and produce without marked change, Our special correspondence from Europe and Abys-sinia, by mail telegrams and letter, published to-day embraces very important details of the situation in Eng land and on the Continent, as well as on the coast of Eastern Africa, at the latest date by steamship.

MISCELLANEOUS.

news from Mexico city to the 17th inst. Juarez was to have been inaugurated President on Sunday, the 22d inst. Mejis and Iglesias had withdrawn from the Cabinet. A committee had been appointed by Congress to investigate the affairs and relations of the English company building the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad, and it was thought probable that the concession to the company would fall through. The excitement among the foreign residents in relation to she withdrawal of the British Legation continued.

Senor Pablo Pryol, Minister of the Treasury in St. Domingo, has arrived in Havana on his way to Washington, where he goes as a special envoy of the Dominican government to close negotiations in relation to the purchase of Samana.

Dates from Mayoguez, Porto Rico, to the 18th inst.,

report a continuation of the shocks of earthquake.

Our special telegrams from St. Domingo via the Cuba extraordinary powers conferred upon President Carval. The Legislative Chambers were closed. The French loan had been disapproved, and the cession or lease of Samana was unpopular. The Baez revolutionists were still making progress in the northern part of the republic.

The committee of twenty-five appointed by the Grant

meeting at Cooper Institute on the 4th inst, held a meeting on Thursday evening. Alex. T. Stewart in the chair. A circular letter was adopted to be sent to business men throughout the country, urging them to organize meetings similar to the one at Cooper Institute, exclusive of parties, for the purpose of urging General Grant as a candidate of the people of all grades of politics for the next Presidency. Our advices from the South look very much as If

an actual war of races was about to commence. In certain counties of Virginia and other places throughout the South the negroes have inaugurated a perfect reign of terror by their daily and nightly murders, arsons and affrays. The whites, unable to obtain protection from the civit courts or the military posts-the latter being few and remote-have generally determined on receive the promised lands and mules on Christmas which some zealous white men bad convinced them they should have, has been one of the incentives to the exhibition of this ferocious spirit on their part.

The distillery of Boyle, Millar & Co., In Cincinnati said to be the targest producers of Bourbon whisker in the country, was destroyed by fire last night. The less is \$515,000, the distillery and its contents being entirely destroyed, as water had no effect whatever on the fire The adjoining buildings were seriously damaged, and an assistant chief engineer of the Fire Department had his bead injured by a falling wall.

Chief Justice Slough, of New Mexico, was shot and instantly kitted by one Captain Rynerson, a member of the Territorial Senate, at Sante Fe. on Sunday, the 15th instant. The cause of the affray was certain damaging remarks made by Rynerson, which Slough instantly de-

The move among the conservatives in Alabama for the defeat of the constitution proposed by the Reconstruction Convention is very general, and some radical and radical newspapers are repudiating the instrument or suggesting modifications of its most objectionable

A telegraphic cable has been laid scross St. John's The Quebec

Quebec Parliament commenced its first sess Festerday. Colonel Blanchett was elected Speaker o The Louisiana Convention was busy up to a late hour

jitted by the committee. the on which he was recently court-martialed and led from his command

General Canby has appointed the 24th day of Jacuary for the assembling of the South Carolina Convention. General Schofield has removed the directors of the

General Schofield has removed the directors of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia for alleged violation of the State laws in the disbursement of money, and has appointed army officers in their stead.

A deputy sheriff in Hampton, Va., and a negro on Christmas Day during an altercation, and, on taking refuge in his house was assailed by a large crowd of negrees, who beat him nearly to death and then lodged him in jail.

The slock market may be a second of the stock market may be seen as a second of the stock market may be seen as a second of the stock market may be seen as a second of the stock market may be seen as a second of the sec

The stock market was firm yesterday morning, but afterwards became irregular. Government securities were strong and active. Gold closed at 134.

The markets were generally quiet, but previous pri of almost all commodities were maintained. Cotton was in fair demand and a trifle firmer at the slote. Coffee was moderately active. On Change flour was dull but steady, while wheat was dull and nominal and corn and oats quiet but steady. Pork, beef and lard were unchanged. Naval stores and potroleum were moderately dealt in and firmly held. Freights were a trifle more active. Wool was in fair demand at former prices.

Presidential Parties-The Hancock Movement and Its Tendencies. In revolutionary times all the plans and combinations of parties and politicians are as liable to be changed by passing events as is the grouping of its various colored bits of broken glass by a single shake of the kaleidoscope. Thus, for an illustration, we see that the nomination of General Hanceck for the next Presidency on the Washington platform, by the independent National Johnson Convention in the White House, has wrought such a wonderful change among all the political elements of the country in their relations towards each other that we can hardly entertain doubt that it furnishes the true pattern of

the coming Presidential contest.

In the first place, we have, in this White House nomination, the withdrawal of Mr. Johnson in favor of General Hancock. This is a shrewd move of Mr. Johnson. He says to the hopeful democracy, "You have, since the death of my true friend, John Van Buren, turned your backs upon me, as you did upon honest John Tyler. You are casting about among your old copperhead leaders for a Presidential candidate-among the Seymours, the Pendletons, the Vallandighams, and others of your old Chicago failures of that stripe. These men have no faith in me, Johnson, and I, Johnson, have none in them. I propose you a compromise on General Hancock-a splendid soldier, a gentleman and a scholar, and a statesman withal, who possesses more of the sterling qualities of George Washington than any man in the land of the living. What do you say?" The masses of the democracy respond, "Hancock is the ticket. Hancock good. We will rally under the standard of Hancock." But the old hidebound copperhead leaders of the democracy are thrown mon their beam ends. "Are we," they ask, "to be ruled out by this man Johnson? Is he, after all, to dictate our nominations? Are we to play second fiddle to Johnson ?" They are puzzled and chapfallen. The sceptre is taken from their hands. Mr. Johnson, with all his blundering and all his foolishness in his manipulations of the demogracy, has hit the nail upon the head in his ultimatum of Hancock, and has shown himself, at least on the main issue, to be a wiser man than John Tyler, though not quite up to Tyler in other things.

But the republican radical managers are as sorely perplexed as the copperhead chiefs with this Johnsonian bombshell. It is a shrewd prescription. It goes to their bones like the newly discovered Gettysburg mineral water, which, it is said, will straighten out the worst case of the bone rheumatism in six weeks. Hancock, however, though he went through the fire at Gettysburg, has no need of the Gettysburg water. He is sound. He has no bone rhenmatism. The radicals know it, and they are afraid of him. They pretend to be wonderfully taken up with General Grant. "He is one of us, and is with us," they say; but all the him out and shelve him. But if they shelve Grant and take up Chase, where go the army and all the glory of the war? They go to Hancock. So in nominating Hancock for the democracy Mr. Johnson nominates Grant for the republicans; and thus in this single move on the chessboard he blocks the game of both the copperhead and radical leaders, appoints the candidate on both sides, and shapes the fight for the succession.

The New York republicans, under the wing of Mr. Chase, are nowhere. They are fifty thousand short. Fenton is demolished, Greeley is all at sea, and as for Weed and Raymond, they have gone over to the bushwhackers. They scour, like Mosby or Carvajal, around the edges of the battle, looking out for the supply trains. We had feared that with the death of rough Dean Richmond and the smooth and polished John Van Buren, after the fallure of Haskin with Slocum, the New York democracy had run to seed. They certainly did look very seedy a year ago; but nigger suffrage has given them a new start, and with Commodore or Land Admiral Vanderbilt, with his four railroads well in hand, like a crack team on the Eighth avenue, and with Peter the Great, known as Bismarck Sweeny, in the places of Richmond and Van Buren, New York State and city, on a four-mile stretch, is as safe as Cam-

den and Amboy-you, safe as Jersey. This brings us "swinging round the circle" back again to the White House and Mr. Johnson. He is a lucky man, this Johnson, after all, if not a great man. The radicals have falled to impeach him, the copperheads have failed to catch him, and he has headed off both copperheads and radicals. Is this a small matter? Mr. Johnson has no doubt had enough of the rôle of Jackson and his "By the Eternal, I am in the fight;" and in going back to the Washington platform, with Hancock, he heads off both radicals and copperheads. He has been studying Tyler and Fillmore, and their game he finds a waste of powder. He takes a new departure. If it can't be Johnson, his successor shall be Hancock or Grant, and this is

the battle now before us. Watchman, what do you see in the ofling? Grant the republican ticket, in spite of himself and in spite of the radicals; Hancock the democratic champion, in spite of the copperheads. What else? Vicksburg and Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Petersburg, Chattanooga and Appomatton, nigger suffrage, nigger supremacy, white man's government, greenbacks, bonds, banks, taxes, corruptions, copperheads, confervatives, radicals, whites and niggers, reconstruction and restoration, fedemption and repudiation so inexplicably mixed up that it looks like the first battle of Bull Run, when McDowell thought he had it. The upshot of this pegro business in the South, within the next three months, will. we doubt not, cettle the question.

Prospect Before Us.

A wall of distress, deep and dispersion region of our common country his become as poor as if it had been struck with sterility. Industry has been paralyzed through the atro-clous legislation of a judical Congress. On one hand starvation stares the people, both white and black, in the face, and on the other they live in aread of a terrible internecine war between the races. Generals Ord and Bancock and other sagacious and conservative officers of the government in the South see what is coming, and they appeal to the authorities at Washington and to the people, through the press, for help. But where is help to come from? The North is suffering from the same cause. Fifty thousand workmen are out of employment in New York, and the same deplorable state of things is seen generally throughout the Northern States. Winter has set in with a fearful prospect for the laboring poor. What, then, will the North be able to do for the South when widespread distress prevails at home? What can the government do? With a burden of taxation unequalled in any country—a burden that has become insupportable—the Northern people cannot support freedmen's bureaus or other monstrous charitable institutions for the maintenance of three or four millions of idle negroes and millions of impoverished whites in the South. The United States Treasury, so far from having money for such a purpose, mus soon become bankrupt itself under radical rule. Looking at all these appalling signs of the times, it is evident that the whole country is on the eve of such a revulsion and such distress as it has never yet experienced.

We said the cause of all this is found in the atrocious legislation of a radical Congress. Let us explain. When the war ended the industry of the South was not destroyed. A vast deal of property had been destroyed, it is true ; but the loss fell chiefly upon the Southerners themselves. Still, the rich and productive soil remained and the labor to cultivate it was there. The people accepted their changed situation as the natural result of the war, and were disposed everywhere to go to work ear nestly to maintain themselves and to improve their fortunes. Grant, Sherman and all the other brave and large minded military commanders granted liberal terms on the surrender of the rebel armies, looking to an early restoration of harmony and good will. The President, though he made some mistakes in his trying position, favored the same policy. No one of sense and divested of strong prejudice could help seeing that the welfare of the North, as well as of the Southof the whole country, in fact-depended upon a liberal policy and early restoration of the rebel States. But, unfortunately, we had a radical revolutionary Congress—a body of men more senseless, destructive and Impracticable than the Roundheads of England or the Jacobins of France. Having an overwhelming majority in Congress, though elected on no such issue as that they have since made, they adopted a proscriptive and ruinous policy toward the South directly opposed to that of the generals of the army, the President and the people generally. Instead of restoring the South, with slavery abolished, they undertook to reconstruct it on the basis of negro supremacy. Their sole object was to create a radical political power in the South by means of the negro vote, which would give them a continued control of the government and the spoils of office. This, and this alone, was and is the motive of the so-called reconstruction policy of that party. They pretend to act upon abstract principles of right, just as the bloody-minded Jacobins of France did; but we all know this is sheer humbug, and that their only object is political power. In a word, they would see the country plunged into anarchy and the greatest distress rather than abandon this selfish, infamous and ambitious object. They even have the hardihood to pursue their destructive course after the people of the North have pronounced against it at the polls, hoping to reach their ends by means of the votes of the semi-barbarous negroes.

Now, let us see what has been the result of this Jacobin radicalism. The Southern States, which used to contribute largely by their staple products to both our domestic and foreign trade, and which are still capable of contributing largely, are ruined. The industry of the negroes has been destroyed through giving them political power, through false hopes of agrarianism having been instilled into them by radical demagogues, and through their natural disposition to indolence when not under the direction of the white race. The white people of the South are naturally so disgusted by these ignorant semi-savages being placed over them that they have no heart to do anything. They feel that there is no security for their labor or capital, and that if they plant they may not reap, or that their stock and produce will be stolen by the negroes or appropriated to them. Under this state of things there will be little planting next year, comparatively. The white people will raise little more than is necessary for a bare existence, and that at the risk of this being stolen or taken from them. The Eastern States are overstocked with manufactures and the West with produce, but their best market is cut off. Stagnation in trade and suspension of employment consequently follow. The South cannot pay its debts, and much less continue even a portion of its former profitable trade. The capital concentrated in the great commercial and moneyed centres, finding no employment in legitimate trade, is employed in stock gambling. Such is the actual condition of the country as brought about by radical legislation; but the prospect in the future is more gloomy still. Unhappily, the present radical Jacobin Congress will be in power long enough before the voice of the people can be heard at the polls to do a vast deal of mischief, and it is quite probable that before another election can take place the country will be plunged into terrible distress and revulsion. We would be the last to create unnecessary alarm, but the signs of the times are full of evil, and it is our duty to BAY 80.

NIGORE RIGHTS IN WASHINGTON .- NIgger coming round the corner runs against whit man coming round the corner, and nigger perceives that his "civil rights" are interfered with. So he draws a revolver and kills the

The War in Abraniais-Prospects of British Expedition

By special mail telegrams dated at Aden, Arabla, and written correspondence from Zulla, Annesley bay, we have interesting reports of the march of the British expeditionary force for war from India to Abyssinta, with an account of the position, employment and pros-pects of the troops after having effected a landing on what they now regard as the hostile soil of Eastern Africa. Colonel Merewether, who commands the detachment of engineers which pioneers the way for the army, advised that the original intention of debarking at Massowah should be abandoned and Annesley bay selected in its stead. This was adopted, and from the concentration of the Anglo-Indian army at the last named point the question of a British campaign against King Theodorus begins to assume an importance which the world has been slow to accord it, the general belief hitherto enter-tained being that Queen Victoria's officers would not only release the white captives, but terminate a movement which would secure to her Majesty an open highway to India immediately after their appearance.

The advices which we publish to-day go to

show that the vent, vidi, vici idea is not of easy enjoyment, however, in this instance; for we find that about five thousand soldiers, British and Hindoo, encumbered by an immense equipage and a great number of followers, were scattered around the shore at Annesley bay in such a manner that King Theodorus could stampede the encampment at any moment if he at all understood the strategy of our American-Indian warriors. The men were prospecting for water in every direction, and its want was sorely felt. Water had been found to some extent, but it was of such an unwholesome nature that as many as eight steam transports, hired at a heavy cost, were detained off shore for the purpose of purifying it by condensation. These vessels were to have been employed in towing sailing transports filled with soldiers from Bombay, and their diversion to this new employment limited the English reinforcements and so delayed an advance in force into the mountain region, which flanks the desert country into which the English army must penetrate before it reaches

the King and his captives. In this situation our correspondent notices the appearance, far in from the British camp, of half a dozen of French military men, who appeared, as he intimates, to be engaged in a mission which looked as if its object was more in the interests of the African ruler than of the British-aconjecture which may turn out to be correct, as the French have acquired a considerable interest, religious and territorial, in Abyssinia since the year 1859, when Captain de Russel negotiated with Agam Negusye, a rebel, against Theodorus, for the cession of the Bay of Adulis, the "key of Abyssinia," with Valentia Island, situated at the entrance of the bay, to France-a piece of diplomacy for which Napoleon afterwards apologized in some shape to his royal African

Whatever can be accomplished by "pluck" and endurance the English will do in Abyssinia. It is prudent, however, not to underrate the difficulties of the expedition, bound round as it is by home red-tapelsm and known only, as yet, to the British people by an addition to the Income tax impost. England has conducted many great wars, but it may be said with truth that she has never been fully prepared for any of them until after she had gained a victory or lost a battle. Sir Arthur Wellesley had to begin again on the Peninsula after the retreat of Sir John Moore, and although the British conquered at Inkerman they were not first in order for the Redan.

By an Atlantic cable telegram received last Robert Napier, a gallant and hard working officer, has sailed from India to take the chief command of the English army in Abyssinia. The British war against Theodorus bas commenced in reality.

Fenianism in the British Empire and In

the United States. From a cable despatch which we publish in this day's HERALD it will be seen that, though Fenianism did not blow up the British isles on Christmas Day, the Fenians were not altogether idle. A species of internal machine got up in the shape of a letter is the latest Fenian invention. Large numbers of these missives have been transmitted through the Post Office to prominent individuals. In one case the letter exploded in the hands of a policeman. horribly mangling his person. The entire country is filled with alarm, and the leading journals are calling upon the people everywhere to imitate the example of London, which has sworn in thirty thousand special constables. Such a panic has not existed in England since the stirring times that preceded the passing of the first Reform bill. The Chartist excitement of a later date, in which Louis Napoleon figured as a special constable, is not to be mentioned in comparison. The crisis is really serious-all the more serious that the enemy is unseen and that the mode of warfare adopted by the malcontents is as novel as it is barbarous. Fenianism is now, as an organization, in antagonism to law and order all over the three kingdoms, and it remains to be seen whether peaceful and law-abiding citizens or Fenianism shall gain the mastery. What renders the state of things all the more alarming is that Fenianism agitates Australia and the new Dominion nearly as much as it does the mother country. How all this is to be got over it is not for us to say. John Bull must deliver himself as best he can. It might not be unwise in the British people, both at home and in the colonies, to imitate the example set them by the United States. We have here in the midst of us no lack of the Fenian element. In New York city alone we have many thousands. Yet we have little trouble with them. Now and again they make tumble fights, the surplus steam is let off. This done they retire peacefully to their homes for

a grand demonstration in Jones' Wood, where, in bifalutin speeches and some rough and a season. We advise our English, Australian and Canadian friends, if they would avoid the danger of gunpowder, nitro-glycerine and other explosive substances, to consider whether it is not possible for them to benefit by the example of Jones' Wood.

rejoice. Mr. Mayor Hoffman and the Board of Aldermen declare their purpose to require all liquer declars to take out a license trem the furies a certain election, and occasionally has

charter. It matters not that all that old law was abrogated by the law that made the new Board. The Mayor and Aldermen merely mean to make cases and litigation. This will put large fees in the pockets of the ring lawyers. It will, moreover, run the taxes up well, and when they go to thirty millions people will open their eyes to the necessity of a remedy for municipal plundering.

The Condition of Mexico.

Mexico, pursuing the ordinary if not even tenor of her way, is in the full enjoyment of another revolution. Apparently, this revolution is a very mushroom as regards the rapidity of its growth. Some one "pronounced" at Merida, in Yucatan, on the 10th instant. What he pronounced or why he pronounced it are facts of such small moment that they do not appear. He may have disliked the way the Governor carried his cane or cut his beard. Perhaps his beefsteak was spoiled. He was determined that there should be a change, and he "pronounced." His pronunciation was acceptable to the people. They preferred it to law and order and peace. They prefer anything to law and order and peace in Mexico. This preference, therefore, does not necessarily indicate that the pronunciamiento was a prime article. It received, however, an 'almost universal support," and the Governor saw good reasons for sudden departure from his official residence. Now that seventeen days have elapsed, the revolution has possession of the State-holds the capital and the seaports-and has proclaimed a dictator, who is none other than Santa Anna, that veteran moth who has tempted fate in the flame of so many revolutionary candles. Santa Anna is hourly expected to arrive "with men and a million dollars," and put himself at the head of the movement. Perhaps, after all, it is the very revolution that he went to lead and that so unfortunately hung fire some months since. Santa Anna is expected, and while the Mexican Congress in Mexico city is hearing the congratulations of Juarez on the re-establishment of peace, the proper officials are preparing at Vera Cruz a military expedition for the assertion of the authority of the republic in It was falsely reported a short time since

that there was a revolution in Durango. There was none. It was a mere dispute. Don Tomas Borrego and Don Francisco Palacio were candidates for the office of Governor. Of course they were both elected. This happens in republics. Palacio, by way of argument, then had Borrego dragged from his bed and put in jail-either because he was elected or because he was not. Borrego's friends went to the jail and seem to have made some noise, and the jail guard, excited by such outrageous proceedings against the peace of society, opened fire, to the material damage of Borrego's party. In Guanajuato also there were two candidates for Governor, one named Don Leon Gusman, the other Antillon, a general. One Don Encarnacion Servano had the impudence to suffer a demonstration to be made in front of his house in favor of Gusman. wherenpon General Antillop, that the freedom of opinion and elections might not be compromised, forthwith incarcerated the said Serrano. It would be an outrage against the dignity and peace of the Mexican republic to argue that there is a revolution in the very State of Mexico, though It is no doubt true that within less than a hundred miles of the very edifice in which the Congress of the republic has just listened to the message of Juarez, which claimed much for Mexican humanity because the government had only taken half a hundred lives where it might have taken thousands-so near to the very high altar of authority forty men recently held the road all day and robbed every passenger, and have now repeated this so often that travel and commerce in the district are given up.

The disorders in the interior are like the "revolution" in Yucatan; in each case the distinctive fact is the same. Social order-the dominion of law-always implies an antecedent dominion of force. In lands where order has reigned so long that men have grown up in the knowledge of its advantages, moral force is sufficient to sustain it ; but in all other lands, if not upheld by the strong hand of power, it is toppled down by every breath; any man's fancied grievance, wickedness or whim may destroy it, and it is the accident of human rage. Mexico is in this condition. Authority is not strong enough anywhere to dominate personal popularity, or to control in any positive sense. During the time of the recent empire, when the French troops held the country, it was noted that their authority did not extend beyond their lines-that at a mile from the camp the people scorned the power of the soldiers. This fact was used to argue their unconquerable character-their determination to be free. But it only indicated the tendency to disorder wherever power was not immediately felt. We see by all the recent facts that the nation is no more subordinate to "the government of its choice" than it was to the French troops. In all this the tendency is to the destruction of industry and trade and the abolition of society. in a general sense, to barbarism. At present there is no promise of a remedy. The recent message of Juarez does not appreciate the situation, or even remotely touch this greatest danger of the Mexican republic.

DECEMBER AND MAY .- A good old Methodist hymn has it that when I am not in the way of grace-

The midsummer sun sbines but dim, The fields strive in vain to look gay; But when I am happy in Him December 's as pleasant as May.

And so it has been with us for several days past-a conjunction of December and May. If we could have but two more weeks of it the poor might indeed rejoice; for the backbone of the winter would be broken and the price of coal would come down. Let it come. With "a happy New Year" at the same time for the coal dealers, we say, "let it come

THE BOTTLE INF IN TROUBLE .-- In olden times, as the poet tells us, Asmodeus-which is one of the euphonious names by which his Satanic Majesty occasionally goes--was corked up in a bottle. We have our Asmodeus now. Grant once put him in a bottle, and he keeps continually jumping up and down and trying to get out. We allude to General Butler, one of the great heroes of the war,

to tilts with the go ld brokers. At one time odern Asmodeus sent to us intimating messenger got was that who had no business with him, but that if he had any with us he could call and see us. Butle, ought to be satisfied to remain quietly in his bottle until the great magician, Grant, who put him is, chooses to draw the cork and let him out.

Princess Salm-Salm leaves New York 6 day, we understand, by the steamer Ville de Paris, to rejoin her husband in Europe. The life of this lady has been so full of it and in late years so eventful, that if she were to write and publish her "Memoirs" they would rival those of the most celebrated personages. They would illustrate the old saving that reality is often stranger than roman Aside from the interest that would attach to the recital of her experiences in Havana, New York and Washington, there would be a historical value to her stories of camp life in the Army of the Potomac during our late civil war, and especially to her stories of court life, camp life and prison life in Mexico. Se tragic were the events with which she was intimately associated during the closing scenes of the Mexican empire, and such noble although unavailing efforts did she make to save the life of the Emperor Maximilian, and so effectually did she labor to secure the release of her husband and of other imperial officers, that her name has become prominently familiar to the public on both sides of the Atlantic. General Escobede must have highly appreciated her heroic persistency when he said that he would rather meet three battalions on the field than encounter the persuasive eloquence of Princess Salm-Salm. It is presumed that Princess Salm-Salm is in possession of documents that will throw light on the veritable history of the late Mexican empire. If she were to publish a book it could hardly fail to be as interesting as the volume of lively sketches of Mexican life by another American lady, Madame Calderon de la Barca. Historically it would be more valuable.

AMUSEMENTS.

Steinway Hall last night were "Mr. Nicholas Nickleby at Mr. Squeere' School," and "Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party," from "Pickwick." We need not say that there was the grom "Pickwick." We need not say that there was the usual large and appreciative audience in attendance, for in these times people who give even \$2 for one evening's entertainment do not fall to get the equivalent, rain or shine. Nicholas at Squeers' school being also one of the most popular of all the selections from the Dickens novels on the vices and ovils of modern civilization, the reading of it by the author was welcomed with more than the ordinary demonstrations of satisfaction from his hearwas welcomed with more than the ordinary demonstrations of satisfaction from his hoseers. The characters and situations in his graphic report of said school house and the doings therein stand out in such clear relief as presented by the writer that when, as the reader, he details them, he inevitably brings down the house. Mr. Bob Sawyer's party does not wear so well, and, by way of a change, Br. Chursewit at the Pawkins model boarding establishment would be a great hit, especially if given in an extra reading for some benevolent New Year's offering. We learn that Mr. Dickens contemplates something of this sort, the order to show that he can do beautiful things, as well as he can write or read them. To-day, beginning at one, he gives his first matince at Stellway Hall, the programme being "David Copperfield" and "Boots at the Holly Tree Iun."

New York Theatre.—The charming and sprightly Worrell Sisters appeared last night before a large audience at their cosoy little theatre, in the sensational diama "Under the Gaslight." Miss Sophie acted the part of Pearl Cortlands with spirit and vivaquy, and served as an admirable foil to Miss Irone, who was a very demure and stately sort of belle, as Laura, the herolne, should be. Miss Jonnie had the Topsy-like part of Peachblossom, and made it as full of fun and arch humor as the Marchioness of the well known Lotia. The sensational railroad scene and the "swarry" of the lost trices on the pier were applauded as usual. The "wolves" of society opened the gentlemen's letters as the dramatist directed, the Tombs judge gave the heroine into the hands of a ruffian, and this ruffian made his final exit in a most gontlemany manner, unmolested, as the fitting climax of this original drama of New York life. New York THEATRE.-The charming and sprightly

GENERAL CUSTER

He Was Recently Court Martialled. SANDURY, Dec. 27, 1867.

The Daily Register to-morrow will contain a long Custer to Colonel Nettleton, of Sandusky, making a strong defence against the charges on which a strong defence against the charges on which he was court martialled and sentenced to a suspension from command. He meets she charge of cruelty to his men by saying that while on the expedition, surrounded by savages, his men began to desert. This threatened to leave him with a large amount of supplies at the mercy of the savages. A scheme for desertion was formed by a large portion of the remaining men. Eleven who escaped were seen, and General Custer ordered a squad of men to purities and bring them back. A part of the deserters, who were mounted, fled, and have never been seen since. The dismounted once raised their carbines to fire on the pursues, when they were fired on in return, slightly wounding three. They were taken with the command in army wagons, ambulances being suserviceable. General Custer complains bitterly of the composition of the court that tried him, four members being interview of the court that tried him, four members being in inferiors in rank, and one member, a commissary officer, had been censured by General Custer for corruptions is issuing rotten meat, act, to the soldiers. The General says he was never absent without leave, and should again act in a similar manner with deserters under like circumstances.

THE TROUBLES IN GEORGIA.

The Union League Reported to Be at the Bottom of Thom.

Bottom of Thom.

[From the Savannah Republican, December 24.]
Information was received yeaterday from the Middleton plantation, on the Ogechee, that the negro Union
League was still causing troube there. The complains
was ledged with Colonel Maurice Maloney, who immediately decided to take measures to put as log to the
disorderly proceedings. It appears that Mr. Middleton,
whose plantation is on the Bryan county side, has been
working the Elliott plantation in Chatham county. He
brought over hands from Bryan county to do his work,
which incersed the negroes in the neighborhood, and
these imported freedmen have been threatened and
compelled to leave. The arrest of Cuthbert, the risaleader of the party, last week has produced no good
results, and the Bryan county negroes fear for their
lives. The teachings of the black demagogue Bradley are producing their legitimate results.
League quotes Bradley as its authority, and
refuses to allow any negroes to work in the neighborhood save those who belong there. As the result of
this trouble might be violence and bloodsheit, Captain
Cook, with a detachment of soldiers, left for the Ogenchee last evening, to put a stop to the difficulty and to
let the League know that in assuming to control the lawhite man is bound to respect, and that these things
must end. Arresis will be made if necessary, and all
meedful measures instituted to restore order and vindicate the rights of the planter.

The Republican addis:—A communication was received
yosterday, per steamer Sylvan Shore, by Colonel Maurice
Major of Darien, which set forth that information had
been received by him the Mayor that led him to believe
that there would be trouble there with the freedmen
during the Christmas holidays. Major St. Onge, with a
detachment of the Sixteenth United States infantry, will
leave for Darien, which set forth that mormation had
electioned to the sixteenth United States infantry, will
leave for Darien to-day, on the steamer Sylvan Shore, for
queil any attempt at disturbance wh

Delaporie & Co.'s French furniture manufacture establishment in South Boston was cutirely consumption by fire ant evening. The loss is estimated at 1, 360,000 to \$70,000, on which there was an insurance only \$7,000. About one-third of the furniture burst was ready for shipment. Fifty persons are thrown of employment.

THE ROMANCE OF CAVALRY LIFE.

This was the subject of a lecture delivered ! ing by Rev. Edward P. Ros, chaplain during t Kilpatrick's cavalry, at Dr. Adams' church square. The lecture embraced a description Kipatrick's great raid to Richmend, and so dents and pictures of the camp, battle field and the control of the camp, bettle field and the control of the con